

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Pennsylvania Facts *(Use a search engine to look these up)*

Facts and Symbols

Area: _____ square miles

Population: (2014) _____

Capital: _____

Largest city: _____

Date of Statehood: _____

(second state to ratify the
Constitution)

Highest point: _____

in _____ County at

3,213 feet above sea level

Lowest point: _____ at

the Delaware River

Nickname: the _____ State

Motto: _____,

_____, _____

State bird: _____

_____ (Bonasa umbellus)

State flower: _____

_____ (kalmia latifolia)

State tree: _____

_____ (tsuga canadensis)

State Dog: _____

_____ (a.k.a. Boarhound)

State Fish: _____

_____ (salvelinus

fontinalis)

State Animal: _____

(Odocoileus virginianus)

State Insect: _____

(Lampyridae - also called the
Lightning Bug)

<http://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/us/pennsylvania-history.html>

Exploration and Early Settlement

In the early 1600s the _____, _____, and _____ disputed the right to the region of Pennsylvania.

_____ were confined to the _____ River vicinity, where fur trading with the Native Americans was carried on.

The original _____ settlement was established on _____ Island (1643) in the _____ River by Johan Printz, governor of New _____, and was followed in the succeeding years by the neighboring colony of _____.

Swedish _____ was short-lived as the Dutch, operating from their _____ in New _____, succeeded in gaining control of the Middle Atlantic region in _____.

In turn the Dutch were overpowered by the _____ forces of Col. Richard Nicolls, acting for the Duke of _____ (later King James II), and in 1664 the _____ took over the _____ area. The Duke of York remained in control until _____, when, in payment of a royal debt, _____

_____ was granted
_____ rights to almost
the whole of what is now
Pennsylvania, and, in addition,
leased the three Lower Counties
(now called _____).

Penn's Colony

A devout _____ who had
suffered for his beliefs, Penn
viewed his colony as a Holy
_____, designed to
grant _____ to the
persecuted under conditions of
_____ and freedom.

In 1681 he sent William
_____ as his deputy to
establish a government at
_____ and sent

instructed _____ to
plot the City of Brotherly Love
(_____), which was
laid out a few miles north of the
_____ of the Delaware
and the _____
rivers.

Penn carefully constructed a
_____, known as
the Frame of Government, that
gave Pennsylvania the most
_____ government in
the colonies.

Religious _____ was
_____ to all who
believed in God, a
_____ penal code was
adopted, and the emancipation of

_____ was encouraged.

However, under the

_____ system

that it established, the popular assembly was left in an

_____ position in relation to the executive branch controlled by the

_____.

In 1682 Penn arrived at Uppland (renamed Chester). Shortly thereafter he met with the chiefs of the _____ (Lenni Lenape) native tribes and a famous

_____ was signed that promoted long-lasting

_____ between the

Native Americans and the

settlers.

After Penn's death in 1718

_____ rights were held

by his _____.

By this time, Pennsylvania had

developed into a _____

and growing _____,

enriched by the continuous

_____ of numerous

different peoples. The

_____, English, and

_____ were

concentrated in _____

and the eastern _____,

where they acquired great

_____ and

_____ power through

foreign trade and where they

achieved a political

_____, which they held
until the time of the American
_____.

Philadelphia had by then become
the _____ city in the
nation, a leader in the
_____ and the
_____.

The _____
(Pennsylvania Dutch)—largely of
the _____ religious
sects of _____
(including Amish),
_____,
_____, and Reformed —
settled in the _____
areas of _____
Pennsylvania, where they retained

their _____ and to a
considerable extent their
_____,
_____,
_____, and
beliefs.

Western Settlement and Native American Resistance

After 1718 the _____ -
_____ began colonizing
in the _____ Valley and
gradually pushed the
_____ toward Western
Pennsylvania. Their rugged
_____ and the
_____ of their frontier
_____ made them
rebellious against the
_____ order.

Throughout the province,
_____ was the chief
occupation, although
_____ was spurred by
abundant water power and

_____ natural
resources.

In the west, _____ was
hindered by a growing
_____ among the
Native Americans. Penn's
_____ lacked both the good
sense and the _____ values
that prompted Penn's fair and
_____ treatment.

Resentful of _____
on their lands and of the land
_____ made by the
Albany Congress (1754), the
Native Americans allied
themselves with the
_____, who were then
fortifying _____ in the

Ohio valley (see French and Indian Wars).

The frontier _____ were severely _____ until, after several _____, the French abandoned (1758) Fort _____ to British and American forces under Gen. John Forbes.

The power of the Native Americans was not _____ broken until the _____ of the uprising of 1763 (see Pontiac's _____). The inept defenses provided by the _____-controlled

assembly during the crisis aroused bitter _____ and intensified efforts to _____ proprietary rule.

The struggle between _____ and anti-proprietary parties was soon overshadowed, however, by the _____ to British imperial policies that culminated in the American _____.

The American Revolution and a New Nation

Important Pennsylvanians of both _____ political parties emerged as _____ of the _____ movement— Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Rush,

Joseph Reed, Thomas Mifflin,
John Dickinson, Robert Morris, and
Haym Salomon.

In 1776 a provincial
_____ dominated by
radical _____ created
the _____ of
Pennsylvania under one of the most
_____ of the new state
constitutions.

The state was _____ by
British troops, and notable
_____ were fought in
1777 on the _____ (see
Battle of Brandywine) and at
_____. Philadelphia was
_____ by the British,
while Valley Forge

_____ the heroic
endurance of Washington's troops
in the _____ of 1777-78,
making the site a shrine of
_____.

In the _____ period,
Pennsylvania's role as the
geographical _____ of
the new nation was
_____ by its resolution
of _____ disputes that
had persisted throughout the
_____ period:
agreement was reached with
_____ in 1784 by
acceptance of the _____ -
_____ line; with
_____ and New York in
1786; with the United States and

the _____ Confederacy
in 1789; and with _____
in 1799 after bitter dissension in
the _____ Valley.

Philadelphia, host to the First and
Second _____
Congresses (1774, 1775-81) and
scene of the signing of the
Declaration of _____,
was for many years the nation's
leading city. It was the site of the
_____ Convention
of 1787, served as the
_____ of the new
federal _____ from
1790 to 1800, and became a
financial center through the
_____ of the First

Bank of the United States (1791)
and the U.S. _____ (1792).

In 1790 it was also the site of a
_____ that replaced
the radical state _____
of 1776 with a more
_____ one
patterned after the
_____ Constitution,
while retaining such liberal
_____ as the act (1780)
providing for the gradual
_____ of slavery.
Philadelphia was not, however,
_____ of the state as a
whole.

From the Whiskey Rebellion to the Civil War

Opposition to federal _____ in rural Pennsylvania led to _____ in the _____ Rebellion of 1794 and the Fries Rebellion of 1798 (see Fries, John), while anti-_____ sentiment forced _____ of the state capital to Lancaster in 1799, then to _____ in 1812.

Western _____ in state affairs increased as the rapid _____ of settlers into the Ohio country created new markets, _____ the growth of new industries, and

assured the _____ of Pittsburgh and Erie as _____ centers.

The _____ and social development of Western Pennsylvania also _____ programs of internal _____. The _____ era, initiated by the incorporation of the Lancaster _____ in 1792, was followed by an extensive canal-building program in the 1820s and 30s and, after the _____ of steam power, by an era of extensive _____ construction.

Adequate provisions for free public _____, championed by Gov. George Wolf and Thaddeus _____, emerged in the Free School Act of 1834, which was _____ in 1849 by legislation making attendance by those of school age _____. Much of the early education was _____, and many schools remained church-affiliated.

In political life the _____ party was generally dominant, and in 1857 Pennsylvania gave the nation a Democratic _____ in James Buchanan. However, a split

within the party over its _____ to slavery and the desire for a high _____ tariff to protect the state's growing _____ led to a Republican victory in 1860 and began Pennsylvania's long affiliation with the _____ Party. Because of Pennsylvania's _____ near the South, it was the scene of several _____ in the Civil War, notably the _____ campaign of 1863.

The Rise of Industry and the Labor Movement

With the close of the war came the rapid _____ of the state as a mighty

_____ commonwealth.

Supported by high

_____ tariffs, the

industries found favorable

_____ and a constant supply of _____ labor.

The first oil well was dug at

_____ in 1859, and a

number of fortunes, particularly

that of the _____

family, was founded on

_____. But it was steel

that became the basic

_____, using iron ore

from the Lehigh valley and the

_____ area and the

native Pennsylvania _____.

Later the iron ore was

_____ in massive

amounts across the Great Lakes.

Under the _____ of

such men as Andrew Carnegie,

Henry Frick, Charles Schwab, and

J. Pierpont Morgan (1837-1913;

see under Morgan, family)

numerous _____ were

merged into vast _____

with state and national

_____.

In the face of this increasing

_____ of power, labor

struggled to achieve

_____ working conditions,
_____ wages, and
shorter hours. The campaign
brought _____ during
the fight between mine owners and
the radical Molly _____
and reached a climax in the strike
at _____ (see
Homestead strike) in 1892.

The miners, under the
_____ of John Mitchell
and aided by the _____
of Theodore Roosevelt, achieved a
qualified _____ in the
_____ strike of 1902,
but the great steel strike of 1919
was broken. During the 1930s the
Congress of _____
Organizations (CIO) successfully

promoted _____ in
many new areas and somewhat
we _____ akened the
strength of the American
Federation of Labor (AFL). By 1941
the CIO had succeeded in
_____ the steel
industry, while the United Mine
Workers had acquired increasing
_____ among the
workers in the coal fields.

Government Reform and Economic Restructuring

The powerful and
_____ political machine
that had been built by Simon
Cameron continued into the 20th
century under the

_____ of such bosses
as Boies Penrose.

Gifford Pinchot, a
_____ Republican and a
vigorous "dry," was
_____ for two terms
(1923-27, 1931-35) and did much
to repair government through a
new _____ code, an
improved _____
system, and pioneer work in
_____.

In 1979 the state suffered a near-
_____ as an accident at
the Three Mile Island
_____ facility near
Harrisburg resulted in a partial
_____. Pennsylvania's

population has grown slowly since
the 1940s, when it was the
_____ largest state in the
union; it was the sixth most
_____ state after the
2000 census. After losing
hundreds of thousands of
_____ jobs in the
1980s, the state's economy
experienced a notable shift to the
_____ sector.

Some of Pennsylvania's
_____ did grow,
however, and in recent years such
high-tech industries as
_____ and
_____ have flourished,
largely in the suburbs of
Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.